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CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	121,170	17	117,900
2	113,919	18	(Sunday) 119,130
3	115,550	19	114,380
4	(Sunday) 119,230	20	115,110
5	114,460	21	116,310
6	114,700	22	114,570
7	115,750	23	115,840
8	114,520	24	117,310
9	115,670	25	(Sunday) 119,010
10	117,130	26	115,700
11	(Sunday) 118,440	27	114,970
12	115,880	28	114,560
13	114,700	29	114,750
14	114,700	30	114,880
15	115,120	31	115,960
16	114,320		
Total for the month.....	3,596,340		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	85,005		
Net number distributed.....	3,511,335		
Average daily distribution.....	113,268		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 5.11 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of January, 1903.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

HAVE QUANTITY WITH QUALITY.

President Roosevelt in a letter to Mrs. Van Vorst judges in what may be termed "good, old-fashioned" comment about increasing the size of the American family. It has a popular twang to it and no doubt will be largely approved. But it doesn't follow that because old-fashioned it is true, nor is it to be rejected for like reason.

America's birth rate is declining. The President seems to hold that our future greatness depends upon increased population. The average man will be content to agree with him, though there have been great thinkers who held other views.

Herbert Spencer, for instance, discussing the law of population, took the position that for a time in the history of a race great fertility—which he termed "excessive"—conduces toward advancement. It is a phase of evolution. But when a certain growth is attained fertility is no longer a cause of progress, and further evolution necessarily entails a decline in fertility.

This proposition is supported by reason. It is easily within the comprehension of the average intellect. Stated differently, it is that after a race has by its fertility gained a certain numerical strength its force must go to the development of individuals at the expense of further increased numbers. In short, the quality of the race is improved at the expense of quantity.

No one will care to dispute Mr. Roosevelt's assertions. The big family idea is wholesome and Christian. It appeals to the race pride and the race instinct. But keep the quality commensurate. Let there be bigness of equipment so that each individual may be developed. Mere numbers will avail future America nothing unless the numbers individually possess character, quality and strength.

Mere bigness of population of itself means nothing. Witness the ancient Indian races. Mere bigness of the family without capacity and efficiency is of no value to the race. Vide the Mexican people living in a dirt-floor hut swarming with infant population.

RECOGNITION THRUST UPON US.

Eastern attention is directed to the phenomenal expansion, during the last decade, of St. Louis, the gateway to the Southwest and from the Eastern standpoint, the gateway to the Southwest.

"In measurement by percentages," says the New York Times, "it is the country that trades chiefly with St. Louis and through St. Louis that has made rapid and largest commercial progress in the past working decade."

Then follows a commentary upon the 1902 St. Louisian, which, though perhaps strained a bit, is so intimately suggestive as to provoke in us a self-conscious smile. Good-naturedly, if somewhat uneasily, we are touched by its apt force.

Yet St. Louis seems really unaware that anything out of the ordinary is accomplished in the record-odd piles up. What Chicago hails as home pride, and what cynics have characterized as windy does not habituate here. Actually the representative St. Louisian is inclined mildly to apologize for the extraordinary exhibits that the city presents. Confidence is not lacking. The man of affairs has no hesitancy in making forecasts that lift current figures far higher; but even the most sanguine of optimists prophesies always by insinuation, not at all with volunteer hurrahs.

In population, in tangible wealth, volume of trade, railway traffic, manufacturing, in all things which make for commercial power, our expansion has been phenomenal; but it is rather by the stout tone of the business facts which we marshal there than by our shouting that we attract attention from the East.

Have we spent our enthusiasm in heavier-like struggles for tremendous ends and saved too little energy for boasting-for-warrantable boasting? Are we too content to let our magnificent achievements and

growth speak for themselves? Must we leave others to find us out for ourselves?

We have the world's confidence, and the Eastern confidence which was hardest gained. We should cry our excellences to the four quarters of the globe, even with the "windiness" of our esteemed neighbor. We do shout, some, with a proper modulated voice, with a "newness," perhaps, and shakiness.

The gallery shout with us now. Stage-fright and all appearance thereof are out of place. We are expected to "holler." Let us prophesy not by insinuation, but by lung-power. We may well go hoarse over the proposition that "we are the people."

CONGRESS AND THE TRUSTS.

There is no likelihood that the Rockefeller attempt to dictate the votes of United States Senators on the publicity feature of the Department of Commerce bill will fail to so influence public sentiment as to increase the chances for effective antitrust legislation in the near future.

The incident came at what may be called the psychological moment. The Republican majority in Congress was making a great show of protestation of willingness to take action against the evil trusts. At the same time there was every evidence that this demonstration was bogus and that the trusts were entirely safe in the hands of the Republican protectionists.

The Nelson amendment of the Department of Commerce bill, however, suddenly loomed up as the one menace of danger to the monopolies. It provided for publicity of trust affairs, and this is precisely what the trusts are determined to prevent. Wherefore, when the bill went from the House to the Senate, the Rockefeller telegrams, forbidding its passage, were received by certain Senators. Mr. Rockefeller has not yet shown that these telegrams were not sent with his full knowledge and consent, although a denial has been entered by his friends.

Washington correspondents assert that the news of this attempt to control the Senate's action was given out by the President of the United States. The Rockefeller interests have been lobbying against the publicity amendment. The attorney who, the Senators were informed by the telegrams, would see them with regard to the matter, duly made his appearance in Washington. All evidence in the case thus far supports belief in the authenticity of the Rockefeller telegrams.

In this shape the matter is now before the American people. They will draw their own conclusions. They have witnessed the most insolent manifestation of trust arrogance and confidence of control of the Senate that has yet been made. Further developments in Congress will be watched with the utmost vigilance. It now remains to be seen if trust influences are so potent as the trusts believe, and this must logically be shown by the action of Congress itself.

ROOT, ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGRO.

Now comes a rumor, well defined and with a certain dignity, to the effect that Secretary Root will resign to resume his law practice. If he is really about to leave the Cabinet it is just possible that his speech upon the negro question has been generally misinterpreted.

The public has construed it as the voice of the administration, indorsed, even suggested, by Roosevelt, and designed as the entering wedge of a new Rooseveltian policy the development of which has been awaited with widespread interest. Root's retirement would give a different phase to his speech and make possible new conjectures.

It would naturally suggest a breach between him and Roosevelt of a political kind. Personally and officially Root is acceptable to the President. He has performed exceedingly capable service in the War Department. The only differences which might exist between them would seem to concern the administration's policy.

Can it be that Root, on the eve of retirement, undertook to voice his own opinions as opposed to the administration, that he accepted a timely opportunity to go upon record as opposed to Roosevelt's despotic negro policy? The suggestion is borne out by the fact that many of his utterances are radical departures from Roosevelt's announced doctrines.

Judged by his words as well as by his deeds, Roosevelt previously has not been prepared to admit the nation's failure with respect to the negro's political activity. He has pursued a single theory—a palpable sophistry with which he attempted to screen his trucking for negro votes—that the negro had earned a right to recognition. In persistently going out of his way to discriminate in favor of the negro race, nominally upon the ground of the negro's self-acquired station, Roosevelt cannot be taken to agree with the letter of Root's admissions.

It was the marked and novel departure in Root's speech which, when accepted as authoritative from the administration, gave it distinct interest. Though its exact significance could not be comprehended it seemed to announce an abrupt change in Roosevelt's policy and an abandonment of his despotism toward the Southern whites. Now it is barely possible that Root was speaking only for Root, and by way of adieu, taking a back-handed slap at the President.

WATERWORKS REVENUE.

Until the affairs of the Water Department shall have been rearranged to meet present demands and new conditions the water rates cannot wisely be reduced. Ultimately the rates, both for householders and mercantile and manufacturing establishments, will have to be equalized; and ultimately the discriminatory privileges of the Assessor and Collector, as to application of rates, will have to be curtailed, so that the taxes will be uniform and inflexible, prohibiting favoritism.

Equalization of the water rates will eventually become a policy. But the time for the readjustment has not yet arrived. Too many matters of extreme importance require prior consideration, because chaos would result in Water Department affairs if the financial and technical business were not first placed on a firm and systematic basis. No time for sweeping reductions could be more inopportune than the present.

It is unnecessary to state whether the rates should be decreased. Perhaps some decrease is warranted; from the consumer's standpoint reductions may appear to be the citizen's and manufacturer's due. Yet, whether reductions are justified or not, from the consumer's standpoint, the first question to be settled is whether the city can suffer reductions. Primarily it is not so much a matter of equity as of business. The city officials must look to the welfare of the Waterworks and prevent this institution from passing out of municipal control; they must save it from the burden of financial distress.

There are two vital and extremely important reasons why the water rates cannot immediately be decreased. The first is that the finances of the Water Department are on a new basis since the adoption of the constitutional amendment which separated the Waterworks debt from the municipal debt proper. The second is that plans have been made for constructing new reservoirs at the pumping stations and for other large improvements, which evidently have a bearing on the great problem of providing clear, pure water.

For years the city has carried a debt of about \$6,000,000 that was incurred for the Water Depart-

ment. This debt has been taken from the general public debt and charged against the Water Department. Out of Waterworks revenue, therefore, the debt and interest must be paid. Consequently, the demands on Waterworks revenue are augmented, and the financial system must necessarily be put on a new basis.

Whatever plan may be adopted for clarifying the water, a large expense will be entailed. Improvements of this kind cost money. Furthermore, the city has begun to grow rapidly in population and the residence districts are spreading over a wider area; this indicates the early necessity for enlarging and expanding the distribution service. These several plans will call for the expenditure of not one million dollars in the aggregate, but several millions of dollars; and within a short time.

At present it seems that the Board of Public Improvements intends to provide a better potable water through the "plain subsidence" method of clarification, which is, under existing circumstances, the most conservative and probably the best progressive step. While the water will not be as clear as filtered water, it will show a great improvement and will denote advancement toward a genuine purification system. The reservoirs and improvements could be used later, with some alterations, as part of a filtration plant—whether mechanical or slow-sand—if filtration should be accepted as the best method of purification.

Enough has been stated to show that reductions in water rates should not precede settlement of present problems; in fact, that they cannot, from a business viewpoint, be considered until the financial and technical questions are determined properly. The condition of the Water Department is better, in a material way, than ever before; yet the financial and technical problems present an actual dilemma, requiring extraordinary caution in adjustment.

That \$1,200,000 hotel to occupy the west side of Twelfth from Levee to St. Charles street will be a lasting testimonial to the business acumen and civic loyalty of the public-spirited citizens whose efforts have made the enterprise possible. The location is excellent, the necessity for such a hotel will exist permanently after the World's Fair period, and the investment contains a sure promise of excellent returns. The gentlemen who have subscribed for the capital stock of the new hotel are to be commended for the earnestness with which they have successfully labored to increase the hotel facilities of the World's Fair city.

Turf investment concerns offering to pay 2 or 5 per cent a week are an amusing history in their rise and fall. But moralizing will not prevent the rise or hasten the fall of other schemes to tempt the gambling appetite. Certain people cannot learn to labor and to wait for the legitimate accumulation of property. Certain other people will always help them to be in a hurry.

Circuit Attorney Folk told the Tilden Club banqueters in New York City that the most useful thing in public affairs is honest men. Mr. Folk has also done his best to convince the boogie band in St. Louis that honesty is the best policy. He has put some of them where they will be honest at least for stated terms.

If the Legislature proposes to compel the State to issue saloon licenses for four-year terms one of the most useful means of holding the saloons to the law's regulations will be lost. What are the law and order organizations doing when such a bill can pass the Senate?

Celibate cynics will argue that President Roosevelt's earnest urging of the duty of marriage is strictly in line with his advocacy of a strenuous life of contention and conflict.

RECENT COMMENT.

Diplomacy and American Views.

Baltimore Sun.
After a while, perhaps, no foreign Power which sends a diplomatic representative to the Court of Uncle Sam, at Washington, will dream of accrediting an Ambassador to the United States unless he has the felicity and distinction of being the husband of an American woman. It used to be that diplomats were trained exclusively in the school of statecraft and experience. Now, it seems, another qualification is required and an additional course of study prescribed. When the British Government was looking around for a successor to the late Lord Pauncefoot its choice fell on a gentleman who, in addition to many accomplishments, had an American wife. There is a possibility that he has been chosen because he had not previously entered into a matrimonial alliance with a fair daughter of the New World. Again, when Kaiser Wilhelm recalled Doctor von Holleben he chose from among the many talented men in the German diplomatic service a lucky gentleman who had espoused an American maiden. Finally, when a change was made in the French Embassy at Washington, Mr. Jean Jules Jusserand was selected as the Ambassador of the Gallic Republic. Mr. Jusserand is an author of eminence, a diplomat of distinction, but would ambassadorial lightning have struck him if he were not one of the parties to a Franco-American matrimonial alliance?

The Grosvenor Scandal.

Boston Herald.
Seldom has any man with a fair reputation to lose been put in the position of Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio. He is the author of a work, entitled "Book of the Presidents," which the publishers' agents are trying to dispose of to rich men at an enormous price. To one gentleman who was solicited to purchase a copy the price was named as not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. To others not so rich the minimum price named was \$25. Persons were told that Mr. Grosvenor was very poor and in need of money to build a brick house. This is not the worst. Grosvenor was reported to have himself solicited persons to buy the book. One of the indignant gentlemen of the bridgeport, as bridesmaids, Mr. Jules Grosvenor now pronounces that the signature attached to this letter is a forgery, and he denies that he ever made any such appeal. He announces that he is preparing a statement of the case for the public. We sincerely hope that General Grosvenor may be able to clear his name of what on its face appears to be one of the most serious personal scandals that have lately come to light.

Hats and a Tuxedo.

But it is in the tuxedo, or the dinner, or evening, jacket, by which title this useful and good-looking garment is also known, that more inequities are committed than in any other mode of apparel known to men. Who has not seen men wearing a tuxedo and a silk hat at one and the same time? Or almost worse, an opera hat? When will men learn that both of these head coverings, with a tuxedo coat, are the most distasteful incongruities of almost any time that could be named—and worn—in the same breath? When will every man in the land who arrays his many form in this tailless garment remember to crown his noble brow with a black Alpine or derby hat on the occasion of his saluting forth into the outer darkness? Then will the millennium be, methinks.

Take Canada for Compensation.

Indianapolis Sentinel.
If Great Britain and Germany insist on trouble the first step of the United States, presumably, aside from naval operations, would be to take possession of Canada. That would be an easy thing to do, and it would dispose of a large amount of future worry and trouble. Moreover, it would assure compensation for any expense to which this country would be put by a war. We were never in better position to stand for right and justice than we are now, and on this question.

Here's a Job's Comforter.

Utica Observer.
Ex-Secretary Long is reported much better to-day; so much better that we are inclined to warn our readers to look out for his death at almost any minute. It was so with ex-Speaker Reed and with Editor Gonzales; and it is so with sick sick persons; they appear to be recovering when they are dying, and we hope that Governor Long will weather the storm. We doubt if he does.

DINNER AND OPERA PARTY—CHERRY-BROEDER WEDDING.



MISS MIMI BERTHOLD.
Who has just returned from a year's visit in Paris and Vienna.

Mr. Wm. J. Thornton's dinner and opera party last night was one of the first of the season, and was exceedingly elaborate. Dinner for twenty was served at 7 at the Southern Hotel, the guests occupying one large oval table in the main dining-room. A mass of pink carnations trimmed the table, the centerpiece being heart-shaped, with single blossoms scattered on the cloth. A six-course dinner was served, the chef interpolating several new concoctions in the menu, which was a particularly choice one. Favors for the ladies were pink satin bouquiers in heart shape, while the men received fancy pipes. After dinner Mr. Thornton took his guests to hear "Tosca" at the Century, the performance being followed by an elaborate supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Morgan Zabriskie of New York were honored guests of the evening. The others were Mr. and Mrs. Loader, Doctor and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barada Widon, Mr. and Mrs. Duell Cabanne, Mr. and Mrs. Medford Johnson and their visitors, Mr. Breidinger and Mrs. Kreiger, Miss Anna Koehler, Edwin S. Puller, Julius Koehler and Frank Jay Berger.

Miss Ruth Espenscheid gave a "small and early" last night at her home in Washington avenue, entertaining fifty young people informally. The season's debutantes and a proportionate number of men comprised the guests. Miss Espenscheid wore white and daffodil yellow grenadine, with black embroidered chiffon, a most becoming frock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones of Jerseyville, Ill., are at Hotel Beers, the guests of their daughter, Mrs. E. M. Davis.

Miss Charlotte Scannell, daughter of Mr. Alfred Scannell, No. 424 West Pine boulevard, will be married this afternoon to Mr. Henry More Matteson of New York City. After a dinner at the Southern Hotel the couple will depart for an extended Eastern trip, and will make their home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Griffin of the city are supplying the bride apartment at Hotel Beers, where they will remain for the winter.

Miss Mimi Berthold has this week reached home, after nearly a year spent in touring Europe with a party of Eastern friends. Miss Berthold spent the greater part of her time in Paris and Vienna, and was much entertained by relatives who live abroad during her lengthy visit.

The engagement is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lammert of their youngest daughter, Miss Lily Lammert, to Doctor Edwin Higbee. The marriage will not take place until next autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Row of Evanston, Ill., have gone to Egypt for a stay of six months. Mrs. Row, who has recently been visiting in St. Louis, was Miss Katherine Jones, and a bride of last June.

Miss Louise McCord of Lindell boulevard entertained a few of her friends last evening with an "auction" party. Each party was presented with a pretty gift, after which refreshments were served. Among those who were her guests were the following:

Misses—Elizabeth Bogard, Frank Luger, Linda Epstein, Rose Phillips, Jean Braun, Messieurs—George Stewart, Frank Luger, Arthur Epstein, Fred Nussbaum, Joe Ungar, The Earl, Julie Florenz, David Ungar.

Miss Mabel Gertrude Bell of Cabanne has sent out invitations to her little friends for a Valentine party, which she will give Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5.

The Cereopsis Informal Euchre and Dancing Club met last evening. Prizes were awarded to the following: Nell Lyons, Elina Closs, and the Messrs. A. Davis and J. Signale. Among those present were:

Misses—Grace Roden, Ella Roden, Mabel Smith, Emma Phillips, Lily Weigel, Lottie Rabe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Albrecht entertained a

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE SINGER OF ONE SONG.

BY PROFESSOR BEERS.

Henry Augustine Beers was born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 2, 1847. He is professor of English literature at Yale College. His parents were Connecticut people, and he passed his childhood at Hartford and Litchfield. His maternal grandfather was a President, who came to America with Gaius and assisted in founding the asylum for deaf-mutes at Hartford, Conn., where he taught for many years. Professor Beers was graduated from Yale in 1870, studied law in New York, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and practiced law awhile. In 1873 he was appointed a tutor at Yale. He became professor in 1875. He has written the following books: "A Century of American Literature," "Life of N. P. Willis," "The Thankless Muse" (verse), "An Outline Sketch of American Literature," "A Suburban Pastoral and Other Stories," and "The Ways of Yale."

E sang one song and died—no more but that;
A single song and carelessly complete.
He would not bind and thresh his chance-grown wheat,
Nor bring his wild fruit to the common vat.
To store the acid risings, thin and flat,
Squeezed from the press or trodden under feet.
A few slow beads, blood-red and honey-sweet,
Oozed from the grape, which burst and spilled its fat
But time, who soonest drops the heaviest things
That weight his pack, will carry diamonds long.
So through the poets' orchestra, which weaves
One music from a thousand stops and strings,
Pierces the note of that immortal song;
"High over all the lonely bugle grieves."

Henry A. Beers

bevy of young girls at their home, No. 424 Nebraska avenue, last evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Marie Albrecht.

On Wednesday, February 4, Miss Tule G. Boltz of No. 229 South Ninth street was united in marriage to Mr. F. Leo Murphy of No. 245 Pine street, the Reverend Father E. Goller of St. Peter and Paul's Church officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Lillian Boltz, while Mr. Mat F. Crawley attended the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Murphy will be at home at No. 135 Missouri avenue.

The M. M. C.'s were entertained on Monday evening by Miss Amelia Uhlrich of Magnolia avenue. Cards were played, after which a repast was served. The members were:

Misses—Bertha Huff, Agnes Conroy, Jessie Conroy, Julia Canaris, Nettie Newman, Julia Canaris, Jessie Mulligan, Amelia Uhlrich.

Mr. E. J. Glasgow of Hotel Beers has returned home after a month's visit to his son in Dakota.

On Saturday evening Doctor A. Tschirner will entertain about twenty of his Ferguson friends at the residence of his parents in St. Louis. Doctor A. Tschirner has made arrangements for a private car to leave Ferguson at 6 o'clock sharp. A musical program has been arranged for the guests while en route. Mrs. W. M. Chapman of Camden place will chaperon the party.

Fred J. Morton is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home, No. 325 Morgan street.

TO ATTEND COCKRELL WEDDING

Missouri Relatives and Friends Are Arriving at Washington.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Feb. 11.—A number of Missouri relatives and friends of Miss Cockrell reached Washington to-day to attend the Cockrell-Gallaudet wedding on next Saturday.

Mrs. John R. Walker and son, Edward, of Kansas City, and Mrs. T. O. Towles and son, Edwin, of Jefferson City, arrived this evening. Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Towles are aunts of the bride elect. Miss Margaret Wilkinon and Miss Jane Wilkinon, daughters of John C. Wilkinon of St. Louis, and first cousin of Miss Cockrell, will arrive tomorrow morning. Mrs. J. H. Christopher, Miss Marie Houx and Miss Myrtle Osborn, all from Miss Cockrell's home town of Warrensburg, reached here from Missouri this morning.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

Dainty Coat of Pongee.—The short pongee coat, like the one illustrated, is a particularly graceful and stylish model for the spring's wear. It is cut very loose on the Monte Carlo order and is trimmed only on the sleeves, the sailor collar and in front. The hat that accompanies it is of chiffon and ribbon and is a very dainty idea.

Twenty-five Years Ago

TO-DAY, IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, February 12, 1878.

Constables found the impounding of cows so unprofitable that they took up all the stray geese and ducks they found in the suburbs. The owners of the geese had to pay 50 cents for each one released.

A Lamoureux of Carondelet converted his saloon into a temperance hall. Speeches were made there nightly.

Mrs. Mary E. Kretschmar was robbed by two highwaymen on Page avenue, losing her watch and purse.

M. Imman of No. 219 Thomas street found a burglar in his home and held him at the point of a pistol until Policemen Daly and Costello arrived and arrested the thief.

A heavily draped in black and solemn high mass was performed for Pope Plus IX. At St. John's pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Ryan.

The Public School Board at its monthly meeting decided to buy no more pianos for school.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Babcock was celebrated by a ceremony and reception at the Sunday-school room of Centenary Church. The attendants at the ceremony were C. C. Anderson, John P. Booker, Doctor John D. Vinch, Doctor Reddy, the Rev. W. V. Tudor, Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus Wells, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harrison.

Miss Emma June sang several solos. The House of Delegates passed a bill authorizing the sale of the old city reservoir property at Seventeenth and Benton streets.

Captain Hercules of the Second Police District reported that there were 20 destitute families within his jurisdiction.

A small fire occurred at St. George's furniture store, Seventh and Locust streets.

Mrs. Jane McCaffery, one of the oldest residents of St. Louis, died at the home of her son, James McCaffery, City Weigher.

Encampment Branch, I. O. O. F., gave an entertainment, in which W. H. Russell, N. M. Bell and Mrs. Louise Sinclair took part.

Willie Ellis of No. 1721 Orange street was seriously cut by another newboy.

Seven hundred hams were burned up in the smokehouse of Charles Heil, at Grand and Chouteau avenues.

Guernsey, Jones & Co., a new wholesale furniture store, was organized by D. W. Guernsey, with headquarters at Fourth and St. Charles streets.